pounds, an increase of 15.47 pounds. The manufacture of meats increased 258,000,000 pounds, and of lard, 65,000,000 pounds. Stocks of meats in the West on March 1, 411,000,000 pounds, an increase of 191,000,000 pounds; of pork, 249,000 barrels, an increase of 111,000 barrels; of lard, 98,000 tierces, an increase of 57,000 tierces. The Western packing for twelve months, ending March 1, was 16,003,000 hogs, and including the Eastern packing and seaboard slaughterings the aggregate reached 21,619,000 hogs, for which was paid the amount of \$232,000,000.

MAY CLOSE ITS DOORS.

Leland Stanford University Has No

Money to Pay Its Teachers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.-The Bulletin

says: "The teachers at Stanford University

are looking for positions in other universi-

ties on the impression the university founded by Leland Stanford will soon close

its doors because there is no money in the

Stanford estate to pay for its maintenance,

the estate being tangled up in a sult with

NENT LONDON PHYSICIAN.

flicted with a Peculiar Mania.

his host and vouched for its correctness in

every particular. It related to the mystery

of "Jack the Ripper," which the physician

declared was no longer a mystery among

the scientific men of London, nor the de-

this assassin was a medical man of high

standing and extensive practice. He was

and had a family. Shortly pefore the be-

ginning of the Whitechapel murders he de-

causing pain. She grew so alarmed that

she became afraid of him and locked her-

she became afraid of him and locked herself and children up when she saw the
mood coming over him. When he recovered from the paroxysms and she spoke to
him about it he laughed at her fears. Then
the Whitechapel murders filled London with
horror. The suspicions of the wife were
aroused, and as one assassination succeeded another she noted with heart-breakink dread that at the periods when these
murders were supposed to have been committed her husband was invariably absent from home. At last the suspense and
fear of the wretched wife became unbearable and she went to some of her husband's
medical friends, stated the case and asked
their advice and assistance. They called
the Scotland Yard force to assist them, and,
by adding one fact to another, the chain

tectives of Scotland Yard. He said that

ONARCH

84 East Washington St. TELEPHONE 1453.

Your Mail Orders will have prompt attention.

LEMONS.

Remember that the MONARCH is headquarters for Lemons by carload, by box or by dozen.

To-day we are selling choice Messina Lemons, 10c per dozen.

Crushed Java Coffee at 16c per pound, is a great favorite. Hoffman House Java and Mocha, 35c -has no equal.

Best goods-lowest prices-16 ounces to the pound. All these we give you. Can you do as well elsewhere? No.

TEAS-All kinds and prices, to save

MONARCH GROCERY CO

BIG FOUR

BEST LINE

INDIANAPOLIS. CLEVELAND,

> BUFFALO. And BOSTON.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL Through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and down the Hudson river into the Grand Central Station, Forty-second street, New York city,

Without Ferry Transfer. THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED

ST. LOUIS

Entering the NEW UNION STATION over THE NEW MERCHANTS' BRIDGE, Avoiding the suffocating sensations of the tunnel. Magniticent trains daily to Chicago, Peoria, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Benton Harbor.

Through palace sleeping cars between Indianapolis and Washington, via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
For information call at Big Four Ticket
Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36
Jackson Place and Union Station.
H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

., H. & D. R. R. CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 36, 12:30 a. m.; No. 32, 9:15 a. m.; No. 30, 11:45 m.; No. 38, 7:30 p. m.; No. 34, 10:55 p. m.
For further information call at No. 2 West Washingon street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois treet.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

CHICAGO SHORT LINE

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

For further information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 Fest Washington street, Union Station and Massachu-etts avenue. L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

FIRE NO ROBT. MARTINDALE&CO INSURANCE

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists Expert Crows and Bridge Workers, Fine Artificial Teeth. Painless Extracting with Cocaine, Gas or Vitalized Air. Ladies' entrance (ground floor), Deni-son Hotel.

WAGON WHEAT.....59c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

352 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

MURDER IN A COURT ROOM.

Senator Tillman's Brother-in-Law

Killed by a Relative Named Jones.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24.-John C. Swearingen, a brother-in-law of Senator Tillman and ex-Congressman George Tillman, was killed in Edgefield county to-day man, was killed in Edgefield county to-day by B. L. Jones. They met in a trial justice's office, where Jones was to be tried on a charge preferred by Swearingen. Jones and Swearingen are connected by marriage, but there has been a bitter feud between their families for some time. Jones's son gave Swearingen the lie, and his fahter backed him up. Both men drew their pistols simultaneously. Jones emptied every chamber of his weapon, putting four balls into Swearingen, who lived only a few minutes after being wounded. Swearingen fired one shot, which did no damage. Jones has been jailed.

Six People Killed in a Cock Pit. LEON, Mexico, April 24.—By the collapsing of an amphitheater which surrounded a cock pit, at the village of Huitla, six men have been killed and several wounded. The arena was crowded and the deaths ware principally from suffocation.

Grocery Co We're Looking

For a man we can't fit. Can't find him. Reason is plain enough. Our suits are made to fit. And we're looking for a woman we can't please. They're all delighted with our shirt waists. Another easy reason.

They're that kind of shirt waists. Men's spring suits at \$10 and \$15, that are \$15 and \$20 worth of style, fit, finish and appearance.

Ladies' Shirt Waists-50c to \$3.50.

The When

WILL YOU HELP US?

· We kindly ask you to lend us a helping hand

IN MOVING

To our new, more spacious quarters,

78 & 80 North Pennsylvania St. 78 & 80

By taking advantage of our UNPRECEDENTED FEAST OF BARGAINS, which will be continued

A FEW DAYS MORE. If you ever had the desire to adorn your house with a handsome and durable first-class

NOW IS THE TIME TO GRATIFY IT. If low prices and liberal terms will be appreciated, they will undoubtedly do the moving for us.

We call your especial attention to the

HALLETT & DAVIS PIANO

Which is unequaled in brilliancy of tone and responsiveness of action. IT IS THE DELIGHT OF ALL ARTISTS. You don't purchase a Piano or Organ every day, so while you are about it, go to

The Most Reliable House in the City

All Musical Instruments, such as

Banjos, Mandolins, Guitars, Violins, Etc. At desperate Removal Prices.

SHEET MUSIC HALF PRICE. Special lot of A1 copyrighted 40c and 50c publications at

10c 10c 10c per copy.

Wulschner & Son

42 & 44 North Pennsylvania St. 42 & 44

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

You Want GOOD MEAT

WE HAVE IT.

We make a specialty of Armour's GEN-

STAR HAMS AND BACON.

POWER & DRAKE.

16 North Meridian Street.

QUEENSBERRY'S THIRD SON.

Marrying a Waitress.

Jailed in California to Prevent Him

ST. LOUIS, April 24.-The Globe-Democrat's Bakersfield correspondent says concerning the escapade of Lord Sholto Douglass, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches: There is more trouble in store for the Marquis of Queensberry, who has figured in the Oscar Wilde expose. He now will have to bear with the acts of Lord Sholto Douglass, his third son. Lord Sholto was arrested today at the instance of several of his friends, who dedare he is insane. This is thought to be a ruse to prevent him marrying a girl of whom he is desperately enamored. Several months ago Lord Sholto came here to look after a forty-acre fruit ranch which his mother had bought. The Logan agent of Higgin & Tevis, the millionaire land owners who are developing the rich part of the San Joaquin valley. showed young Douglass over the whole country and introduced him to several rich Englishmen who have fine ranches near town. Lord Sholto seemed to be favorably impressed from glowing accounts of the place. Bakersfield has sixty saloons and a dozen disorderly houses, though it has only 5,000 inhabitants. Lord Sholto frequently visited one of these saloons, where he met a pretty waitress named Loceta Addis, and fell in love with her. He importuned this girl to marry him, and yesterday amazed his friends by applying for a license to marry her. When this was learned one of his friends swore out a warrant for Lord Sholto, upon the ground of insanity, and he was locked up. He is in a great rage, and there is no question as to his sanity.

The girl in the case came from 'Frisco retown. Lord Sholto seemed to be favorably

The girl in the case came from 'Frisco recently with her mother. The latter returned a short time ago. The girl remained and sold beer and liquor in a sort of variety theater connected with the saloon. She is pretty and virtuous. She made a profound impression on Lord Sholto, and to-day she agreed to marry him. The local British colon; was thrown into wild excitement by the news, and

one of Douglass's friends, M. G. Burwester, applied for the warrant. Lord Sholto was amazed when he was told he was under arrest, and declared it was a great country where any man could come up and swear you were insane.

A later dispatch says: Lord Sholto Douglass is still in jail and complaining bitterly of being held on the charge of insanity. His friends are paying off the checks he gave on the bank where he had no money, to save him from trouble. He still declares that he will marry Miss Addis.

Report that He Has Secured Control of the Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, April 24.-The Dispatch this

afternoon published the following: Henry Villard has again secured control of the Northern Pacific. It is openly stated in this connection that the deal has been completed and that the famous financier has come to this country for the purpose of making arrangements to wind up the receivership and assume the direction of the property. This, it is said, has been accomplished through the efforts of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, which has been Villard's backer ever since his connection with the Northern Pacific began. Twice has he enjoyed control of the road, once at its beginning and once later, and each time, it seems, he has had the American stockholders to contend with in his efforts to look after the interpets of the bondholders who are represented. ests of the bondholders, who are represented by the Deutsche Bank. The stocksented by the Deutsche Bank. The stock-holders have invariably carried the day, for the time being at least, and Villard has been ousted from power. The last time, however, the ousting was followed in no great length by the receivership, so that the stockholders did not gain any very great benefit from the process. NEW YORK, April 24.—The report stating that Henry Villard has secured control of the Northern Pacific railroad could not be verified to-night. Mr. Villard is at present at his summer home at Dobbs Ferry. Receiver Henry E. Paine, of the Northern Pacific, was seen at the Hotel Waldorf to-night and said: "This is news to me. I am one of the receivers of the road, and if there is any swellers are feel to the road. if there is any such plan on foot I have not heard of it The road is at present in the hands of receivers and the reorganiza-tion committee has charge of its affairs,"

"Salvation" Booth Deserts Victoria. NEW YORK, April 24.—Gen. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, has renounced allegiance to Queen Victoria and will become an American citizen. He has made formal application at the county clerk's office in Jersey City for the necessary papers. General Booth's first papers were taken out in New York in 1889.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CINCINNATI, O., April 24.—To-morrow's Price Current, in its annual statement of pork packing in the United States, shows the total Western packing for the winter season, ending March i, to have been 7.—191,000 hogs, an increase of 2,307,000 over the preceding year, Average weight, 232,78

IS VILLARD ON TOP AGAIN?

NILES, Mich., April 24.-Two attempts were made last night to wreck the Big Four train known as the "courthouse fiver." near Benton Harbor. The first attempt was made five miles south of Benton Harbor, where the train struck a dummy car which had been placed on the track. The car was demolished and the front end of the engine damaged. Two miles further, while moving at a slow rate, the train struck a pile of ties and was delayed two hours. This last accident occurred at what is known as the Sodus curred the most dengarous part of the road curve, the most dangerous part of the road, and had the train been running at its regular speed an accident would have been the result and possibly a great loss of life. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

Four's "Courthouse Flyer."

THE "NEW WOMAN."

In Chicago She Will Play Garbage Inspector and Watch Contractors.

CHICAGO, April 24 .- Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House Civic Federation and municipal reform fame, will in the future wear the was to-day appointed garbage inspector in the Nineteenth ward by Mayor Swift, and will begin to-morrow devoting herself to watching the movements of the contractor for removing garbage and cleaning the streets in the district west from the Chicago river to Throop street. Miss Adams has for some years been an active worker in the cause of municipal reform, and has taken a prominent part in the politics of city, county and State, her position being second to that of no woman in the State.

New Oil Wells. STEUBENVILLE, O., April 24.—Much oil excitement prevails here. McConnell well, No. 2, in the Goulds field, was shot and in twenty-four hours produced 132 barrels. It is now claimed that this field will be a good one. There are now twenty producers in the field out in the western part

of the county.

At Lima, O., there was no change in the price of oil, and there is more confidence in the belief that the price will remain near to the dollar mark.

A monster well has just been shot eleven miles from Portland, Ind., on the White lease. The well spouted oil and was a hard one to shut in.

Pullmanites to Be Evicted.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Writs of eviction were flying thick and fast upon the people of Pullman to-day, about two hundred notices being served. All of those served with writs were many months in arrears for rent. No actual evictions will be made before May 4.

NICARAGUA MUST PAY AT ONCE OF TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

Three English War Ships Now at Co rinto to Collect Indemnity for Hatch's Expulsion.

MARINES TO BE PUT ASHORE

CUSTOM HOUSES SEIZED AND A PAR-TIAL BLOCKADE ENFORCED.

President Cleveland Evidently Determined to Throw the Monroe Doctrine Overboard-No Protest.

the estate being tangled up in a sult with the United States. Just as the Stanford properties were being put on a first-class business basis Attorney-general Olney started his big suit for \$15,000,000 against the Stanford estate. This had the effect of checking proceedings in probate looking to a speedy distribution of Senator Stanford's estate and tying up things generally. When asked as to this matter to-day Mr. Lathrop said: "It's all this government suit. If it succeeds it seems inevitable that the university must be closed. The university cannot pay its own expenses, for the institution is free. There are now somewhere near 1,100 students connected with the university and about seventy-five men in the faculty." WASHINGTON, April 24.-Exact official information has been received here as to Great Britain's belligerent steps in Nicaragua. British troops are to be landed at Corinto; the custom houses are to be occupied by the British forces and British officers are to exercise the functions of col-THE JACK THE RIPPER lectors of customs. At the same time Nicaraguan local commerce is to be crippled by a blockade. The limit of time allowed Nicaragua to yield expires to-morrow (Thurs-STRANGE STORY TOLD BY A PROMIday) and the blockade, landing of troops and seizure of custom houses is to begin immediately thereafter, There is good reason to believe that Nicaragua is not likely Says the Perpetrator of the Whiteto yield, but will allow British troops to occhapel Murders Was a Doctor Afcupy Corinto in order that conspicuous attention may be drawn to what is regarded by Nicaragua as an invasion of the Monroe doctrine. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan min-SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.-Dr. Howard, ister, was inaccessible to-day. Nicaragua's a London physician of considerable promhopes now are almost entirely centered on Washington. It is not believed, however, inence, was the guest of William Greer that Dr. Guzman has succeeded, as yet, in Harrison, at the Bohemian Club, recently. The Englishman told a singular story to

eliciting the intervention of the United Corinto is the best port of the Central American States on the Pacific coast. It is most important to Nicaragua, as it is the terminus of the line of the Central railroad. It is a very old place and was formerly called Raelejo. This was one of the best Spanish-American harbors in the old days, married to a beautiful and amaible wife but it is becoming filled up and is now somewhat smaller as to anchorage. There is no difficulty, however, in the entrance, veloped a peculiar and, to his wife, an in- and there is a depth of eighteen feet of explicable mania-an unnatural pleasure in | water in the harbor at low tide. Between tanones there is a dangerous bar. The port of San Juan del Sur has a harbor of average size and there is sufficiently good anchorage. It is filling with sand, however, and the entrance is becoming choked, making shipping more difficult. San Juan del Sur is in communication with Lake Nicaragua by a macadam road, built by the New

York and California Transit Company. Corinto is the heaviest import point in Nicaragua. The imports there for 1891-92 were \$6,086,805, while all imports to other points did not exceed \$500,000. It is evident from this why the British chose Corinto for their strike. Almost one-half of the imports at Corinto are from Great Britain, so that the British seizure of the custom houses will result in their receiving the customs dues from British merchant ships. The British imports for 1891-92 were \$2,132,601; those of the United States come second, at \$1,-497,670; Germany, \$1,042,055; France, \$998,144. The rest of the import trade was with neighboring South and Central American countries. The imports of San Juan del Sur were \$138,820. As the Corinto imports average \$500,000 monthly, it would not take long for Great Britain to appropriate the \$75,000 indemnity demanded. The tariff rates of Nicaragua are such that the \$6,006,805 of imports in 1891 yielded \$1,058,913 in customs duties. Most of this was collected at Corinto. At this rate the receipts at Corinto would reach \$75,000 within thirty days, unless commerce was diverted to other ports. A NEW PHASE. .

It is a significant fact that the largest

part of Nicaragua's foreign debt is repre-

their advice and assistance. They called the Scotland Yard force to assist them, and, by adding one fact to another, the chain of evidence pointing to the doctor as the author of the murders became complete. The physicians visited the murderer and told him they wished to consult him about a remarkable case. The stated his own case in detail are as to came what should be done under the classistances. He replied that while the una stakably insanity of the persons who could commit these crimes would save him from the halter, he should certainly be confined in a lunatic asylum. Then they told him that he himself was the maniac who had committed these fearful acts. He declared the impossibility of the accusation, but confessed that of late years there were gaps in the twenty-four hours of which he positively had no recollection. He said he had awakened in his room as if from a stupor, and he found blood on his boots and stains of blood on his hands. He had also scratches on his face, and his amputating knives had showed signs of use, though he could not recall having assisted at any operation. These doctors then assured him there could be no doubt of his identity with the Whitechapel assassinations. They made an exhaustive search of the house, led by the accused, found ample proofs of marder, and the unhappy man, whose mind at that moment was in its nominally clear condition, begged to be removed from the world as a guilty and dangerous monster. The necessary papers were made and the irresponsible murderer was committed to an insane asylum. In a month or two he lost all semblance to sanity, and is now the most intractable and dangerous man confined in the institution.

William Greer Harrison, manager of the sented by bonds held in London and payable there in 1919. This foreign debt aggregates \$2,103,227. The London holders have thus far received their interest on the bonds very promptly. If, however, Nicaragua is cripthe institution.

William Greer Harrison, manager of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, playwright and clubman, was seen to-day by a reporter regarding the above story. He stated that it was correct in every particular. He also stated that Dr. Howard is a well-known London physician, who passed through San Francisco on a tour of the world several months ago, and that while he was here he (Harrison) met Howard at the Bohemian Club and the latter told him the remarkable story and vouched for its authenticity. pled by the seizure of her custom receipts. it may react by a failure to meet the interest on the bonds held in London. The diplomatic representatives of the Central and South American republics are very much disturbed by this late feature of the case (the meeting of bond obligations), for they fear that it opens a vista of endless trouble and aggression in the future. Their idea is that once Great Britain has been permitted without interference to collect this special indemnity, she will avail herself of the excuse offered by the failure of Nicaragua to meet her interest payments on her foreign meet her interest payments on her foreign debt to assume the task of collecting this Two Attempts to Derail the Big

debt to assume the task of collecting this forcibly in the same manner, notwithstanding the fact that the failure may be brought about by her own seizure of the customs receipts which were to be applied to the payment of this interest. Of course, this would necessitate the occupation of Corinto after the original indemnity shall have been collected, which would only add to the financial distress of Nicaragua, and should she be then unable, as seems likely, to meet this last demand, the occupation may be prolonged so indefinitely as to amount to a permanent occupation of the territory. This is the reasoning of the South Americans, and they find individual cause for apprehension in the fact that almost all of these little republics owe sums of money to Euroand they find individual cause for apprehension in the fact that almost all of these little republics owe sums of money to European bondholders on account of interest or principal of national debts, and they fear that for the first time the principal may be laid down and enforced that a European government may assume the collection of debts owing to its citizens as individuals and not to the European ration, a doctrine which, they assert, would be particularly obnoxious if applied to some of the States of the American Union which have defaulted in their debts to foreign bondholders.

The outcome of this Nicaraguan incident is also felt by the same diplomatists to be full of significance to Venezuela, and it is feared by them that having once driven in the wedge Great Britain can scarcely be expected to refrain from pressing forward with very vigorous measures in the matter of the Venezuelan boundary dispute and at once establishing herself as the mistress of the Orinoco. It is felt here that the present situation is one justifying apprehension and official star of the city department of public works under the lapel of her jacket. She was to-day appointed garbage inspector in the Nipeteenth ward by Mayor Swift and resistance to the landing of the British forces, still it is feared that during the time resistance to the landing of the British forces, still it is feared that during the time the town of Corinto is occupied by the foreigners the natives may be restrained with difficulty, and the close contact into which the two discordant elements will certainly be brought might at any moment lead to an outbreak winding up in a general war. The tenure of the present Nicaraguan government is none too secure, and it is felt that it would be expecting almost too much from it to hope that it could resist successfully an impulse of the people towards war, even should the cause be without probable success for their side in the end. It is evident that out State Department has not lost sight of this possibility, for Secretary Gresham has been in consultation with the President and the Nicaraguan minister on the subject, and it is believed that he has been using his best efforts to prevent a resort to extremes by intimating that the indemnity had better be paid.

VIEWS OF DIPLOMATES.

VIEWS OF DIPLOMATES. In the best posted diplomatic circles opinion is divided as to the final outcome of the troubles. The British view, as stated by one in a position to speak with authority, is as follows: "Great Britain wants no more territory in Nicaragua and has given assurances to that effect. Her only interests there have been to afford protection to Clarence, the Mosquito chief, and as his Indian subjects are well nigh extinct, the policy of the Foreign Office has been to

withdraw from Nicaragua as soon as was expedient. For that reason Consul Hatch would have been recalled at an early day if the Nicaraguans had not attempted to drive him out. The offense was not in denying Great Britain any rights she wants to exercise in Nicaragua, but in putting a personal indignity on a British subject and official. His return is not demanded because of any service he can do Great Britain there, but wholly as reparation for the indignity and as a warning that such semi-barbarous methods will not be tolerated. As to the cash indemnity, it is not possible that Nicaragua cannot raise the money. If she has not it in her treasury she can borrow it on bonds. And it is not improbable that the Nicaragua Canal Company would advance the funds rather than have the government and its own interests embarrassed."

would advance the funds rather than have the government and its own interests embarrassed."

Another view is presented by a Central American diplomat as follows: "The cash indemnity demanded by Great Britain is £15,500 sterling, or about \$75,000. But in view of Nicaragua's depreciated silver currency, the amount is actually about \$215,000 in her silver coin. It is no easy task for these Central American countries to raise such a sum, as their credit is not as good at money centers as is the credit of one of the States of the United States. It would be much easier, therefore, for Nicaragua to give an island or a piece of territory if Great Britain would accept payment in land. There is a large amount of surplus land in Nicaragua which could be readily parted with. Mexico paid Great Britain a demand in just this way by ceding the small territory at the south of Yucatan, now forming the British settlement of Belize. It was no loss to Mexico and Great Britain preferred it to money. It has never seemed to arouse an expression of the Monroe doctrine by the United States. If Nicaragua offers Great Britain the islands of Paguena del Maiz, or Grande del Maiz, meaning Great or Small Corn islands, it may raise a direct issue between the United States and Great Britain. The Islands are only ninety miles northeast of Greytown, the Atlantic entrance to the proposed Nicaragua and Great Britain. The islands are only ninety miles northeast of Greytown, the Atlantic entrance to the proposed Nicaragua canal, and they are on the direct route of the vessels from the United States to the canal not far from Roncador reef, where the Kearsarge sunk. Nicaragua can spare one of the Islands much easier than she can pay \$215,000 and the other claims to be arbitrated. She can also accomplish by this move what she has long sought—force the United States to an issue with Great Britain on the Nicaraguan question."

Instructions to the War Ships. LONDON, April 24.-The Foreign Office to-day authorized the Associated Press to state that the news sent from Corinto, Nicaragua, yesterday, as to the arrival of three British war ships there-the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan-for the Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan-for the purpose of pressing the claim of Great Britain for indemnity from Nicaragua for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent, etc., was correct. It is added that instructions to the British admiral on the Pacific station were sent some time ago to insist on Nicaragua's compliance with the terms of the ultimatum of Great Britain or, failing such compliance, to blockade the port of Corinto and selze the customs offices within two days after and thus enforce satisfaction from Nicaragua for the insolent manner in which British subjects have been treated there.

AN ANSWER AT LAST

SPAIN FINALLY REPLIES TO SECRE-TARY GRESHAM'S DISPATCH.

Minister Taylor Reports that the Captain of the War Ship That Fired on the Allianca Will Be Tried.

WASHINGTON, April 24. -- Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from Mr Hannis Taylor, United States minister at Madrid, assuring him that Spain would accede to the demands of the United States in the Allianca affair, and that the captain of the Conde de Venadito would be put on trial for his offense in firing at an American vessel outside the zone. The tone of the dispatch is such that the State Department feels that its course will be ab-

solutely vindicated by the result. One of the principal missions with which Senor De Lome, the new minister of Spain to the United States, was charged was the investigation of the complaint made by Captain Crossman, of the Allianea, that a Spanish gunboat had hailed him and then had fired across his bow. Partly for the purpose of investigating the affair the new minister proceeded to Havana instead of coming direct to the United States, and it is presumed that his report influenced the action of the Spanish government.

action of the Spanish government.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Spanish steamer Panama arrived at quarantine at 8:30 p. m. Among the passengers is M. Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister to Washington. He said: "The excitement caused by the troubles in Cuba is dying out. Captain General Martinez De Campos will arrive in Havana in a few days after his return from the affected districts where he is visiting to suppress any disorders that may arise. The alleged insurrection is confined chiefly to negroes, the whites not taking an active part."

Will Remain Neutral. HAVANA, April 24.-The Minister of the Colonies, Senor Castellanos, according to advices received here from Madrid, has notified the Spanish government officials here that the government of Spain has received assurances from Great Britain, Denmark, Santo Domingo and Haiti that the strictest neutrality would be observed during the trouble with Cuba. It is stated that the British government has reiterated its instructions to the British authorities in the structions to the British authorities in the Antilles to do everything possible to prevent the carrying out of filibustering projects. It is also stated that Costa Rica has also assured Spain of her friendship and has instructed the Costa Rican minister at Paris to go to Madrid in order to personally assure the Spanish government of the sincere friendship of Costa Rica.

Two insurgents who have surrendered confirm the reports of the death of Jose Maceo, the rebel leader.

Steamer Ethelred Not Molested. BOSTON, April 24.-The British steamer Ethelred, one of the Boston Fruit Company's boats, plying between this port and Jamaica, which was reported to have been chased by a Spanish gunboat on her last trip to Jamaica, arrived in port to-day. Captain Hopkins, her commander, when seen by a reporter, said: "There is no truth in by a reporter, said: "There is no truth in this report. There is a Spanish gunboat off Cape Maysi on the lookout for vessels having arms, ammunition and men for Cuba and she is kept pretty busy. The only reason I can give for the story is that the gunboat chased a small vessel, that went before us, but we were not interfered with. On a previous trip it was reported that the Etheired had been fired on by a Spanish gunboat, but it was learned later that the gunboat simply fired a blank shot and requested the steamer to display her colors. This being done, she was not molested.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-A private letter prominent business men at Havana says "Poor Cuba. The horrible condition of affairs here is not yet realized by the outer world. With the close of the sugar season next month there will be misery and famine. next month there will be misery and famine. The sugar crop has been far below the average this year and all of it will now be subject to the new United States tariff on sugar. It means much loss to the planters and with the beginning of the 'dead season,' lasting from the close of the sugar season until next September, there will be no employment for labor. It means idle hands—whites and negroes. Such conditions cannot but add to the smoldering fires of the rebellion."

Woman's Board of Missions.

Woman's Board of Missions.

DETROIT, April 24.—Some three hundred delegates and many missionary workers are attending the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, which convened in the Jefferson-avenue Presbyterian Church to-day. The board embodies eleven synodical societies and sixty-seven Presbyterian societies, all under active supervision. The auxiliaries include the various woman's societies and Young People's societies. They maintain in foreign fields eighty-eight lady missionaries, thirty-nine Bible women, twenty-four native teachers, seven boarding schools, 103 day schools and control ninety-one shares in hospitals and medical dispensuries. The detailed reports showed progress in membership and contributions, and in the systematizing of the work.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS STILL SWARM-ING ABOUT THE PIE COUNTER.

Not a Government Place Becomes Vaeant but a Hungry Horde Turn

Their Greedy Eyes Toward It.

SHANKLIN NOT WANTED

THE APPOINTING POWER,

And Will Not Be Given the Havana

Consulship-Hynum's and Cooper's

Applications-Voorhees Talks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 24.-Dispatches

from Washington to Cincinnati and Louisville papers have made the positive ahnouncement that J. G. Shanklin, of Evansville, would be appointed consul at Havana to succeed Ramon O. Williams, of New York. The announcement seems to have been based on mere rumor. Senator Voorhees was given as authority for the announcement that Mr. Shanklin would be appointed, but the Senator said to-day that he knew nothing of such intention on the part of the President. If the President thought of appointing Shanklin, Mr. Voorhees would certainly be aware of it, as he stands very close to Secretary Gresham. The latter is often a visitor at the Senator's house, and the two have many conferences together. For the last few days they have had their heads together concerning the case of Waller, the ex-consul, now under a French court-magtial sentence, in an attempt to secure him immunity from punishment. While Senator Voorhees did not positively deny that Shanklin would be appointed, the manner in which he spoke conveyed the impression that he would recive nothing. "I wish, though, that Mr. Shanklin would receive some such reward," added the Senator.

The Journal correspondent learned from another source, and an entirely trustworthy one, that even were Consul Williams removed from his post at Havana, Mr. Shanklin would not succeed him, for the President does not feel at all kindly disposed toward the Evansville man. On one occasion, when Mr. Shanklin was a candidate for appointmet, Representative Taylor, of the Evansville district, went to see President Cleveland in his behalf. The President said to that Congressman: "Mr. Shanklin and his friends ought to understand why I feel no further interest in him." The Congressman did understand, and so did all the others who were pressing him for appointment. The President doubtless alluded to the time the Evansville editor returned to Indiana after an unsuccessful quest for office in Washington, and indulged in vaporings against Mr. Cleveland and some of his Cabinet officers. Again the President was very much displeased because some of Mr. Shanklin's friends, notably Mr. Thomas Taggart, came on to Washington to urge Shanklin for the Mexican mission before the body of Minister Gay had left Mexico. A State Department didetal said to-day: "I do not profess to know Secretary Gresham's intention, much less the President's, but you may put it down as a certainty that Mr. Shanklin will not get the consulship if

a change is made there." Senator Voorhees put in the entire day around the departments in an attempt to secure government jobs for the Indiana faithful. He is having up-hill work in trying to get a place for Mr. Bynum. There are seven applications for the controllership of the Treasury, which position Mr. Bynum is seeking, and nearly all of them are ex-Congressmen, and have strong backing. Here is the list in the order in which the applications were filed at the Treasury Department: W. D. Bynum, of Indiana; W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio; J. F. Izlar, of South Carolina; George D. Wise, of Virof South Carolina; George D. Wise, of Virginia; George W. Cooper, of Indiana; C. M. Force, of Kentucky, and Hermann Stump, of Maryland.

Senator Voorhees said to-day that he knew nothing about Mr. Holman's candidacy, except some reports he had seen in the newspapers. Mr. Holman has never intimated that he wanted the place, and from this fact the inference is that the venerable ex-Congressman does not desire it. Mr. Voorhees said he had not talked with anybody about the matter, but he did not be-

Voorhees said he had not talked with anybody about the matter, but he did not believe that Mr. Holman would accept the position. It was facetlously suggested today that the friends of Bynum and Cooper draw straws to decide which one shall persist in his candidacy for the controllership and which one should apply for the vacancy on the Civil-service Commission. This suggestion was withdrawn by the facetlous individual later in the day when it was learned that the President had already decided on Mr. Roosevelt's successor. It is understood to be a New York man. It is said that Mr. Bynum stands well with Secretary Carlisle, but his standing with the President is an uncertain quantity.

There are at least a dozen applications from Indiana Democrats now on file at the Treasury Department for appointment in the secret service division of the Treasury. The last one filed is that of Mr. George M. Kreusgrill, of Edwardsville. These positions pay well and are consequently in great demand. The records of the department show that there are from one to a dozen applications filed from nearly every State in the Union. Appointments are made from time to time, but as this branch of the ser-vice is a secret and, publication of the name of the appointee is frequently omitted.

It is the intention of Senator Voorhees to remain in Washington for about two weeks longer, to look after "business before the departments," which means legging it around in an endeavor to secure posi-tions for the Indiana condidates. When he leaves here he will go direct to Terre Haute, where he purposes to remain sev-eral months. His health is now greatly

CHEMIST WILEY'S EXPERIMENTS. Needs of Various Soils and Value of

Fertilizers Under Investigation. WASHINGTON, Wiley, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, is computing a series of experiments to determine the fertility of the typical soils of the United States, which gives promise of the most far-reaching economic results to the farmers of the country. The method pursued is engirely new. The ultimate object is to determine the fertilizer necessary to restore the fertility of any soil and to save the farmers the thousands annually spent for fertilizers which do not meet the necessities of the soil to which they are applied. The w k was especially authorized by the last session of Congress. By the help of the agricultural stations in various parts of the country the typical soils of the various sections are being collected by persons competent to judge of them. The examination petent to judge of them. The examination is conducted along three distinct lines. First, a bacteriological study is made to determine the character of the organisms the soil contains to ascertain how far they are capable of converting the nitrogenous substance into wood fit for plants; second, the regular chemical analysis is made, and, third, the culture experiments are made to determine the actual growing properties of each soil. The different results are compared with a view to establishing the soil's crop-producing capabilities. This is